IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax with Three Days Later News.

The Ship Washington Captured and Bonded by the Alabama.

She Arrives at Southampton with the Crews of the Golden Eagle, Olive Jane and Palmetto, Burned by the Privateer.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

Ten Millions of Pounds Sterling Bid in London.

The Speculation "All the Rage" in Paris.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM POLAND.

Napoleon "Distrusts Popular Impulses" and "Fresh Insurrections."

Promises of Concessions and Amnesty from the Czar,

HALIFAT, April 3, 1863. The steamship Canada, Captain Grace, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 21st March, at 10 A.M., via Queenstown 22d, arrived here at half-past three o'clock P. M. to day. She has been detained off the harbor since

his morning by fog.

The Canada has \$10,000 in specie, and forty three pas-

The Canada has \$10,000 in specie, and forty three passengers for Halifax and thirty for Beston.

She passed on the 21st March ships Elvira, Ben Nevis and bark Solo, going into Liverpool. On March 22, at six o'clock A. M., off Saltas, steamship

or Liverpool, On March 25, intitude 51, longitude 13, steamship City of Nor York, for Liverpool. March 26, latitude 48, longitude 80, steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool.

The Canada also passed at six A. M. April 2, latitude 43, longitude 50, the steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool March 19 for Portland.

The bill reducing tobacco daties had passed through

ool March 19 for portions.

The bill reducing tobacco dation had passed through be committee of the English Parliament.

The ship Benj. Banga arrived at Queenstown on the 22d f March, and the Dashaway at Gravesend on the 22d. Garibaldi's health causes renewed anxiety in Italy.

A despatch from Calcutta, by way of Suez, of March the

2d, reports gray shirtings and mule twist tending up-wards. Indigo unchanged. Exchange is. 8%d. A despatch from Shanghai, China, of the 8th of Febru-

re Cu. 2%4.

The steamship City of Cork, of the Inman line, and the Louisiana would leave Liverpool snortly after the Canada for New York. The former would call at Queenstown, salling thence on the 23d of March.

The steamship Jura, from Portland, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 19th of March.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at censtown, and the Borussia, from New York, at Southampton early on the morning of the 20th of March. The Ghegow reached Liverpool on the 21st ultimo.

The departure of the Great Eastern is post-18th of April.

The Canada sailed from Halifax for Pelook P. M. The weather elear.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Arrival of the Ship Washington Bonded gle, Olive Jane and Palmetto Burned by the Privateer-Their Crews Sent to England in the Washington, &c.

tured by the pirate Alabama February 20, but released on a bond for \$60,000. She brought the crews of the snips

The Confederate loss would close on the afternoon effi-the 21st of March, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed, particularly in London. Report says the applications in Liverpost were not very heavy, and

the merits of the scheme.

Paris telegrams say the lean-was quite the rage there. The London Times city article says:—"Very little pelitical feeling is manifested in the business, and it seems evident, so far as London is concerned, that it is in viewing it as a cotton speculation that any attractions it pessesses are to be found. In other respects there can be no doubt the majority of sweethants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced. As the affair will not be officially reesgaised on 'Change, the dealers agreed smoog themselves to fix the 26th of April as the settling day."

be found to take the loan even at par, without better se-curity than that offered by the hypothecation of cotton, which it may never be in the power of Jeff. Davis & Co.

to deliver.

The London News editorially denounces the loan. It says "its flagrant-indecency and immorality will strike and soundalize most Englishmen who care for the reputation of their country. These who subscribe to the loan are adding and abetting the slave power in a most direct and summaries manner, and all who have an enlightened and emphatic manner, and all who have an enlightened regard for the true reputation of England will regard this open assistance to traffickers in human fiesh as a

description and pollution to English exchange."

There was rather loss excitement in regard to the loan on Friday, the 20th of March, and after touching at live and a half, it closed that day at 4% a 4% premium. The

and a nail, it cleased that day at 4% a 4% premium. The bids reached £16,000,000 meeting, and were expected to be £15,000,000 to £18,000,000 at the close. The London Time again asserts that it is regarded as a cotton transaction, and not a political loan, and there is

cotton transaction, and not a polystem some and there is nothing in it to prevent any one fro m subscribing. In the gliouse, itr. Eapard, in vepty to an inquiry, said, since the breaking out of the civil war in America, o minunications between the British government and that of the United States in reference to the Island of San

On the 20th ult. Seymour Fitzgerald gas, e notice that on the 23d he would ask whether the government had accepted or intended to accept a proposal of "President Lincoln as to the communication between England and the United States, to impoire into my just complaints of the violation of neutral rights.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The debate in the French Senate on Polish affairs con-

cluded on the 19th of March.

M. Billault, on behalf of the government, said a fresh insurrection can only bring fresh misfortunes, and it is neither good, useful nor humans to encourage it. The French government persists in the language. It is necespary, he said, to mistrust popular impulses. Aspirations for liberty were manifesting themselves everywhere, and made power more accessible to the voice which has been raised in favor of Poland. For this reason, he continued, Russia has replied to the communication of France by bencolant words, expansing concess, and aments. The old distrust of the steamer were all saves. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

M'CLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Europe towards France exists no longer. If it should happen that the desiray of Poland must be settled by Congress, there is no doubt the voice of France would be

Senate on similar occasions, and asked that the order of the day be adopted. The Senate could not hesitate be-

tween referring the petitions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by its reasons for so doing (a course

schich perhaps implied a risk of word), and passing to the order of the day, thereby expressing confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the Emperor.

Much cheering followed M. Billaut's speech.

The Schate passed to the order of the day by a vote of 109 against 17.

A demonstration in favor of Poland had taken place in

general.
Intelligence from Lithuania states that all marshals of corporations in that province, all judges and judiciary officers, and all the independent public functionaries, have sent in their resignations on masse. These resolutions are based upon the resolution not to receive any communication from the government in the Russian language. The functionaries who resigned are said to have declared infamous all who should consent to fail the positions they hall vacated.

vacated.

A despatch from Tarnow announces that Langiewicz has defeated the Russians under the command of General Schachowsky, and captured considerable quantities of war material.

It is reported that the reply of Austria to the French

It is reported that the reply of Anatha proposals is evasive.

Telegrams from Cracow say a report was current that Langiewicz had been put to flight and his forces disported; the the was a Optowix, and as ught the consent of the hadron and the same to pass through Gallicia, but was reduced. Austria. It were being thrown up around Warsaw. Earthw. It were being thrown up around Warsaw. The inhabitan.

In the House of Common. Mr. Boxter moved a resolu-tion, declaring it inexpedient to renew the subsidy to the Galway ine. He strongly den meed the Galway con-tract. A general debate ensued. Lord Palmerston denied that it was a job. He said the government were actuated by a desire to promote the presperity of freshand.

government were actuated by a desire 10 promote the presperity of freshed.

The motion was rejected—100 to 46.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held at London on the 19th. The directors' ropert, of which an abstract was received per Nova Scotian, was adouted. Hose, Janges S. Wortley made a long and interacting statement off the condition and prospects of the company. The Said, as Seen as £300,000 was subscribed they intended to commence atlations. Three-fourths of this amount was sire-dy taken. He had confidence that the rest would be obtained, and so much more as was found accessary. The American Honorary Directors were re-elected.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

The rebel loan rather relapsed to-day, closing at 3% a

Cascow, March 20, 1863.
The insurgents are rallying at Vilitza, commanded

Despatches received at the Russian Embassy couldrn the defeat of Langieroz, who had been conveyed to Tarnow. The insurgents lost four hundred killed and fifty-

In the minority of seventeen of the French Senate en the Polish question are the names of several of the most GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Rarch 23, 1668. A Cabinet Cocneil was held yesterday.

Er. Pender, M. P. for Manchester, has jound the Direction of the British and American Exchange and Banking

Commercial Intelfgence.

THE LONDON MONEY MAIKET.

I underen the 20th of March rather timer. There was an active demand for money, and few transactions took place below 4 per cent.

Console closed to-day at 92 n 92 for money. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of \$220,000 in Tallion.

can, 5d.a. 5d. on Surata, and 5d. a Id. on scriptions. The sales do day (Friday) were 3.5 including 1,500 bales to speculators and expo-market dosing flat, without change is priced. lowing are the authorized quotations.

d. Callow quiet-and steady.

Liverpool. Produce MARKET.

Ashes steady at 20s. a 31s. for pole and pearls. Rosin dirensmard, with small sales at 26s. a 20s. 6d. for common. Speris turpentine nominal. Sugar downward. Coffee at a5s. Rice firm. Cod cil no sales. Whale cil, 42s. 6d. a 44s. Linseed oil duil. Crude petroleum quiet and steady.

dy at Es.

**LONDON MARKETS.*

Breadatuffs opened firm, but closed quiet. Iron quiet and steady. Sogar has a downward tendency. Cone buoyant. Tea steady. Rice steady. Tallow very duel spirits tenpentine firm at 192s. Rosen steady. Linseed oil quiet and steady at 43s. Sperm oil dull at 84s. Crude petrolours heavy at 12s. 6d.

petroleum Benvy at 123. 6.

THE LATEST MARKETS.
THE LOSDON MARKETS.
LOSDON, March 21.—Evening.
Congols closed to day at 921g a 921g for money.
The latest gales of American stocks were—Himois Contral Railroad, 45 a 44. discount; Eric Railroad, 423g a 1916.

The London Times city article of Saturday evening mays.—Consols, after official hours, were firm at 92% a 92%. The rebel loan closed at 3% a 4% premium.

THE FARM SOURCE.

The Bourse opened at 69f, 25c, for centes.

The Bourse opened at 69f, 25c, for centes.

The Bourse of the French States of the Bourse of the Lawrence Alarmy.

Lawrence Lawrence Alarmy.

Corrow.—Sales of cotton to-day 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and experters, the market closing callet at unchanged rates.

Emmanstrance.—The breadatoff market closes smootive, but attendy.

Proceedings as the provision market closes smootive, processes as the provision market.

but steady.

Prevence.—The provision market closes flat.

Presect.—The produce market closes quiet and steady.

MAYER MARKETS.

Corrost.—The sates of the work foot up 16,000 bales.

Orleans free ordinaire 2007.; bis 275%. The market is steady, with a trifling advance. Stock in port 43,000 bates.

Show Storm in Syria.

TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE COAST—HEAVY SHIP-WESCHS—SIX HUNDRED PRISONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED.

A letter just received from Beyrout, under date of 9th uith 70, states that the country was, on the 27th of Febru-

ary, h undated by a heavy fall of rain which taste t four gays, and of the fifth day it turned into a regular mow storm, which continued for two days, much to the amon-ishm at of the native, of the country, "the oldest man" of whom and sever with said a similar occurrence. This show storm a succeeded, on the 5th of March, by a tre-

four taken prisobers

LONDON, March 21, 1863.

Panie, March 21, 1863.

ed to. M. Billault mentioned the precedents of the

Preliminary Report of General McClellan of the Battles of South Mountain and Autictem.

Military Operations from the Time of the Evacuation of Harrison's Landing Until Lee was Driven Out of Maryland.

THE HARPER'S FERRY SURRENDER

Paris.

The Paris Patric of the 19th says:—"To-day, at the conclusion of the lecture delivered by Professor de Girardin, a large number of the students set out for the Palace of the Senate, with the object of making a manifesteation in favor of Poland. On arriving at the Place Odeon they were dispersed by the police. During the sitting of the Senate the Place Odeon was patrolled by police, also the rue de Beraughraf, in order to prevent the poople from collecting tegether. Some arrests were made in consequence of the above demonstration.

The Paris Mondeur and London Pimes regard the news from Poland as showing that the insurrection is becoming general. The Seven Days Battles on the Peninsula, 20.

The Battles of South Mountain and

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE FOTOMAC, Oct. 15, 1862. GENERAL—I have the honor to submit a preliminary re-port of the military operations under my charge since the

evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

The measure directed by the General in-Chief was erecuted successfully, with entire safety to my command and its material, between the 14th and 19th of August. The line of withdrawal selected was that of the mouth of the Into or windrawar selected was that of the mouth of the Chickahominy, Williamsburg and Yorktown. Upon this line the main body of the army, with all its trains, was moved, Heintzeiman's corps crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' bridge, and covering by its march the movement of the main column. The passage of the Lower Chicka-hominy was effected by means of a batteau bridge two thousand feet in length, The transfer of the army to York-town was completed by the 19th of August. The embarkation of the troops and material at Yorktown and Fortress Monroe was at once commenced, and as rapidly as the means of transportation admitted everything was

sent forward to Aquia creek and Alexandria. No mere sketch of an undertaking of such magnitude and yet of so delicate a military character, will sunice to do pastice. In must now, however, content myself with a simple nutice "t. deferring a tuil description for my official report of the Campa" in before Riedmend—a labor which I proposed to undertake as "as events will afford me the necessary time Justice to the "hievements of the Ariby of the Potomac and the brave melt ware copposed it requires that the official record of that campaign should be propased with more care than terementances have Intherto permitted me to bestew upon it. The delay will get have been felt as injurious to the public interest, inspunch as by frequent reports from time as the coursed. I reached Aquia creek with my staff on the 24th of August, reported my arrival, and asked for orders. On the 27th of August I received from the General-in Chief permission to proceed to Alexandria, where I at unce fixed my headquarters. The troops composing the Army of the Potomac were meanwhile ordered forward to reinforce the army under General Pope. So Completely was this order carried out that on the 35th of August is had remaining under my command only a camp guard of about oce hundred mee. Everything else had been sent

The Lendon 2 Paris correspondent writes that the caws from Chein China is by no means satisfactory, and enforcements are earnestly asked for by the commander file reach forces.

of £220,000 in Wallion.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market for American Stocks is quiet but steady.

Illihoia Central Railroad 45% a 44 discount: Frie Railwey shares, 42% a 43%.

*LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of cotton for the week have been 67,000 bales,
fincluding 16,000 bales to speculators and 9,000 bales to
exporters. The market epened buoyant, with considerable advance, which was not fully sustained, and closed
with an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) ber ib on the week for American, \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. a \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. a 1d. on other de-

American.

TRADE REPORT.

The advices from Manchester report the market for cotton goods and yerse flat, but rather steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstaffs market is generally downward, with a slight decline. Richardson, spence & Go. and others report:—Flour dell and declined 3d. a dd. per bbl.; quoted as 3ds. a 2ds. dd. Wheat irregular and declined 1d. a 2d. per contail; red Western, 9s. a 9s. 7d. sed Southern, 9s. 7d. a 9s. 9d.; white Southern, 9s. 3d. a 1ds. 6d. Corn dell.

The provision market is dull and declining. Bigland, Albaya & Co. and albers report:—Bost heavy and declined 1s. dd. per bbl. Fork quist. Boson irregular, at a decline of 1s. Ruster nominal, Landsmier, at 37s. a 3ss.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. veiop his intentions—at the same time that the troops were in position readily to cover Baltimore or Washington, to attack 'Min should be hold the line of the Monocacy, or to follow him finto Pennsylvania if necessary. Can the 12th a portion of the right wing entered Frederick, after a brink skirminh at the outskirts of the city and in its streets. On the 18th the main bodd with the streets of the right wing and centre passed through Frederick. In this city the manifestations of Union feeling were abundant and graftlying. The treops received the most exchanged with the hunds of the chabitants. On the 18th the advance, consisting of Frederick, and the 18th the advance, consisting of Frederick, on the 18th, I obtained reliable information of the movements and intentions of the movement and intentions of the main body until the base of the South Montain range and gain possession of Boonsbore and Robertsville before any relief could be afforded to Harper's Ferry.

On the morning of the 18th I received a verbal message from coloner Misse, commanding at Harper's Ferry, informing me that on the proceding affernous the Maryland Heights had been shandowed, after repelling an attack by the rebush, and that the whole force was concentrated at Harper's Ferry, the Maryland, London and Rollvar heights being all is possession of the enemy. The message stated that there was no apparent reason for the abandoment of the Maryland Heights, and that, though coloned Misse asked for assistance, he said be could held out certainly two days. I directed him to make also with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other courser's feet the same message, with the order other course of the same of the course of the same of the course of the same of the same

p the position bridge and obstructing the national value is about fell back to the Maryiand Heighby, and the stage of the state of the stage of the

Comberted valley, and act upon Dalincore, Washington or Georgia, and the sheener of the full reports of corpy to manaders, and in the carrying of the two assess therein the first of the corps of the c

haveracces, were absoluted as the same and the up the hist.

On the morning of the 15th I was informed by Union civilians living on the side of the mountains that the enemy were retreating in the greatest haste and in disordered masses to the river. There was such a concurrence of festimony on this point that there seemed to do bt as to the fact. The hasty retreat of the enemy's forces from the mountain, and the withdrawal of the remaining troops from between Boomsbore and Hagerstown to a position where they could resist attack and cover the Shepherdstown ford, and receive the reinforcements expected from Harper's Ferry, were for a time interpreted

As even as it was definitely known that the enemy had abanconed the mountains, the cavalry and the corps of Sumner, Hocker and Mansfield were ordered to pursue them, via the tumpike and Boomsbore, as promptly as possible. The corps of Burnside and Forter (the latter

As soon as it was deficitely known that the enemy had abandoned the mountains, the cavalry and the corps of Summer, Hocker and Mansfield were ordered to pursue them, via the turnplice and Boonsboro, as promptly as possible. The corps of Burnaide and Porter (the latter having but one weak division present) were ordered to move by the old tharpsburg road, and Frankins to advance into Pleasant walley, occupy Robrersville, and to endeavor to relieve Harper's Ferry. Burnaids and Ferter, upon reaching the road from Boonsbore to Robrersville, were to temiforce Frankin or to mewe on Sharpsburg, according to circumstances. Frankin moved to wards Brownayille, and found there a force largely superior in numbers to his own, drawn up in a strong position to receive him. Here the total cessation of firing in the direction of Harper's Ferry indicated but too clearly the shameful and premature surrender of that position. The cavalry advance overtook a body of the enemy's cavalry at Boonsboro, which is dispersed, after a brief skirmish, killing and wounding many, taking some two hundred and fifty prisoners and two guns.

Richardson's division of Summer's corps, passing Boonsboro to Kelysville, found a few miles beyond the town the enemy's force displayed in line of battle, strong both in respect to numbers and position, and awaiting at tack. Upon receiving reports of the disposition of the enemy, i directed all the corps, except that of Frankin's, upon Sharpsburg, leaving Frankin to observe and check the chemy in his front, and avail himself of any chunco that might offer. I had hoped to come up with the enemy during the listh, in sufficient force to beat them again and drive them into the river. My instructions were to be at once attacked; if they were found in force and position, the other passible of the position of the march they were to be at once attacked; if they were found in force and position, the other passible of the position of the hadreness of the position is found that it was too late to attack that day, and at o

of the Pennsylvania reserver, which was at the head of Hocker's corps, begame engaged in a charp control with the enemy, which hated until atter dark, when it had aucoseded in driving in a portion of the opposing line, and held the ground.

At daying the contest was renewed between Hocker and the enemy in his front. Hocker's attack was encoses, ful for a time; but marses of the enemy, thrown upon his corps, checked it. Mansheld brought us his corps to Hocker's support, when the two corps drove the enemy back—the gallant and distinguished velera. Mansheld losing his ide in the effort. General Hocker was, unhappily, about this time, wounded and cornelled to leave

cong son the right was not such as to enable me to afford them.

During the whole day our artillery was everywhere bravely and ably handled. Indeed, I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency of our batteries, and of the great service they rendered. On more than one occasion, when our infantry was broken, they covered its reformation and drove back the enemy.

The cavalry had intie field for operations during the engagement, but was employed in supporting the horse artiflery hatteries is the centre, and is driving up stragglers, while awaiting opportunity for other service.

The signal corpe, under Major Myer, rendered during the operations at Antietam, as at South Mountain, and during the whole movements of the army, efficient and valuable service. Indeed, by its services here, as on other fields elsewhere, this corps has gallantly earned its title to an independent and permanent organization.

The duties develving upon may staff during the action were most important, and the performances or them able and untairing. At a later day I propose to bring to the notice of the department their individual services. With the day cleased this memorable battle, or which, perhyls, nearly two kundred thousand mem sorre for four teen known engaged in combat. We had attacked the enemy in position, driven them from their time on one fant, and secured a footing within it on the other. Under the depression of previous reverses, we had achieved a victory over an adversary invested with the prestige of former successes and inflated with a tocent triumph. Our forces sleep that night conquerors on a field won by their valor, and covered with the dead and wounded of the enemy.

The night, however, presented serious questions; morning brought with it grave responsibilities. To reflew the attack again on the 1sth, or defer it, with the chance of the enemy's retirement after a day of suspense, were the questions before me. A careful and anxious survey of the condition of my command, and my knowledge of the enemy's force and position, failed to impress me with any reasonable certainty of success if I renewed the attack without reinforcing columns. A view of the shattered state of some of the corps sufficed to deter me from pressing them into immediate action, and I [glt jist my duty to the army and the country forbage in Firsk. To volved in a hasty movement, which might result in the loss of whit had been famed the previous day. Impelied by this consideration, I awaited the arrival of my reinforcements, taking advantage of the occasion to collect together the dispersed, give rest to the justified, and remove the wounded. Of the reinforcements, Gouch's division, sithough marching with commendate rapidity, together the wounded. Of the reintorfeements, Couch's division, although marching with commendatic rapidity,
was not in position until a late hour in the morting; and
liumphrey's division of new troops, fatigued with forced
marches, were arriving throughout the day, but were not
available until near its close. Large reinforcements from
Pennsylvania, which were expected during the day, did
not arrive at all.

During the 18th orders were given for a renewal of the
stack at daylight of the 19th. On the night of the 18th
the enemy, after laving been passing troops in the latter
part of the day frem the Virginia shore to their position
behind Sharpsburg, as seen by our officers, suddenly
formed the design of abandoning their line. This movement they executed before daylight. Being but a shordistance from the river, the evacuation presented but

ment they executed before daylight. Being but a short distance from the river, the evacuation presented but little difficulty. It was, however, rapidly followed up. A reconnoisastice was made across the river on the evening of the 16th, which resulted in ascertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force, and in our cap

intile difficulty. It was, however, rapidly followed up.

A recombinance was made across the river on the evening of the 19th, which resolted in accertaining the near presence of the enemy in some force, and in our capturing six guas.

A second recombinance, the next morning, which, with the first, was made by a small detachment from Forter's corps, resulted in observing a heavy force of the enemy, there. The detachment withdrew with sight loss. I submit herewith a list of the killed, wounded and massing in the engagements of the 16th, and of the 16th and 17th. The concry's loss is believed, from the lest sources of information, to be nearly thrity thousand. Their dead were meetly left on the field, and a large number of wounded were left behind.

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantly and develor of officers and men skulked from their places in the ranks until the battle was over. Death on the spot must be reafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the government to inflict it summarily. The enry and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have former a brilliant sequence to the substantial and gratifying success already related. Had the garrison held out twentylour hours longer, I should, in all prolability, have captured that part of the ferry of the deriver the street thousand strong, could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the densive battle-certainty on on the morning of the listh. I would thus have been in a pasture to have defraged for reled way. Under the summarily and heights, while the whole garrison, some twenty thousand less men to engage in the attack on the morning of the listh. I would that have been in a pasture to how any and the gratery force the summer of the summarily of the results of the summarily of the results of the summarily of the results of the summarily of the sum

100 miles 1000

PRICE THREE CENTS ley, although dated the 15th of July last, is, to-day, for

of history and the future he leaves the task of pro-nouscing upon the movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult one was ever more success fully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds, that no men of any race over displayed greater discipline, ent. durance, patience and cheerfulness, under such hardships

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Review by General Hooker of the First Army Corps.

Appointment of Additional Staff

Officers. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAF .

The First army corps, Major General Reynolds com stail. The appearance, discipline and efficiency of the ops were highly satisfactory. .

General Orders—NO. 32.

Head-charmes of the Amy of the Potomac, }

March 20, 1863.

The following named officers are announced as serving to staff of the Major General Communding, in addition to those mentioned in General Orders No. 2, of annay 29, 1863, from these headquarters—Prigadier General G. K. Warren, volunteer service.

Colonel E. Schuner, inspector General.

Licutement Colonel W. H. Davin, Assistant Inspector femeral.

Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Platt. Captain of the Se

Artillery Judge Advocate General.

Major S. F. Barstow, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel G. H. Sharpe, Deputy Provose Marshal General.
Captain U. Dahigren, Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Charles E. Cadwallader, Sixth Pennsylvania cavary, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Major General HOOKER.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

General Orders No. 35 contains the following para

In pursuance of instructions which have been received from the War Department, there will be a reneral muster of all the troops serving in this army on the 10th inst, and the muster rolls will be immediately thereafter sent to the Adultant General of the Army, for the use of the Provest Marshal in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper complement.

GENERAL CRESSS—NO. 9.

READQUARTERS, THESE ARMY COLUS, March 16, 1863.
First Purceon James E. Dexter, Fortieth New York Volunteers (Mozart regiment), is announced as Medical Inspector of this coris, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of Brigadier General SICKLES.

O. H. Harr, Assistant Adjutant General.
Burgoon Dexter is well known in this city as a skilled

Surgeon Dexter is well known in this city as a skilful

surgeon and accomplished gentleman. THE O'CLOCK P. M. All is quiet along the lines of the Army of the Potomic

A force of rebel cavalry is reported to be on the

Northern Neck, in the vicinity of King George Court House, engaged in seizing supplies and enforcing the con-

body of troops in the neighborhood of the fords above Falmouth; but the impression is that this is only a ruse

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

to Young's Point-The Work on the Vicksburg Cut-Off Abandoned-The Indiamola Reported in Bervicenbie Or-

CINCINNATI, April 3, 1803

The Steele's Payou expedition had returned to Young's Point, and the troops were being disembarked. The work on the cut-off opposite Vicksburg had been abandoned. The rebel cannon command two-thirds of its length.

be relied on, has reached here to-day of the whereabouts of the Indianola. The rebels took her to Alexandria, La. on the Red river, and repaired her sufficiently to make er serviceable.

Years are entertained for the safety of the Hartford and

W. H. Webb and the Indianola-a fleet suffic Admiral Parragut some trouble.
Price and Kirby Smith are collecting the scattered

orces of the enemy in Arkansas, preparatory to entering

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LOUBVILLE, April 3, 1665. Sank General Resecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery and that the movement is aimed Munressmone, Tenn., April 5, 1863.

structured across the Tennesses river above Florence, to connect the rebei armies of Tennessee and Massissippi. General Resecrans has approved the sentence of the de-serters in Generals Wood and Palmer's divisions.

Colonel Lowe, at Fort Donalson, telegraphs that the memy are apparently in force. CLARREVILLE, Tenn., April 3, 1863.

Last night the steamers Eclipse and Lizzie Martin were fired into below here, on the Cumberland. Both recaped Several more boats are below. The Luminary is safe at Pouclson. The gunbeat St. Clair, which engaged the enemy, was crippled, but was required to day at

The Glasgow arrived with guns this evening. She was fired into at Harpeth Shools. The pilot and several of th crew were slightly wounded,

Wood Train Thrown off the Track by

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2, 1865.
Twenty five goerifus threw a wood train off the Nachville road, four miles above Franklin, this afternoon. They burned the locomotive and two or three cars, and tore up the track for some distance.

DESPERATE FIGHT NEAR DRANESVILLE, VA.

On Tuesday last the rebel Captain Mostry visited Con-treville with his notorious guerilla band, numbering about sixty, dramand in Inderal uniforms. They left for Drames ville or its neighborhood, and on Wednesday morning a equatron of the First Vermont cavalry came upon them at a plantation where they were bivonacked. Mosby men were dismounted, and received our cavalry with a fire from behind fences, which stampeded some of the